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# Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People! YANKEE GO HOME!

## VIETNAM COURIER

February 13

1967

No 97

4th Year

INFORMATION WEEKLY — E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D. R. V. — Tel. 3841

President HO CHI MINH, our "Uncle", among his best nephews and nieces, the newly promoted heroes in the patriotic struggle against the U.S.



## SPRING OF VICTORY

By Premier PHAM VAN DONG

With Tet (Lunar New Year Festival which falls this year on February 9, 1967), the Vietnamese people also welcome the coming of Spring. On this occasion, Premier PHAM VAN DONG wrote in Nhan Dan paper the following article:

**A**NOTHER spring of victory is coming, following many previous ones. The richer the fruit and blossoms of this spring, the more vigorous seeds are sown for the following one, which will beautifully earth and sky.

This spring, the spring of revolutionary heroism, heralds a year of furious storms and tempests and unequalled victories. The American aggressors are getting ready to make incursions into the delta of the Mekong river. Let them come: there grows an extraordinary kind of rice, which always keeps ahead of the water level and is never submerged. The wonderful pages of history written at Bach Dang may be repeated in the land of the Nine Dragons! (Mekong river delta, Ed.) The American aggressors will make further, more truculent steps in their war escalation against the North. Let them do it. The North is well tempered and stands ready: the earth and sky of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, a socialist country, are free and inviolable; they belong to victors, who will smash any new steps in the enemy's war escalation.

The Vietnamese people are living a struggle seething with the great feelings of our nation.

The past, the present and the future meet on the bright path of love for the Fatherland and for socialism. Whatever difficulties, hardships and sacrifices we may have to endure, we shall fight more resolutely than ever, and our spiritual life is so fine and rich.

The Vietnamese people are living a struggle shining with a great international meaning: it is a struggle between the greatest rights and the greatest wrongs of our era and of men. History is forging ahead. We shall win, and with us, truth will triumph.

On our shoulders rest the North and the South, our mission to our nation and our internationalist duty. All burdens seem light, for boundless enthusiasm fills our hearts.

Let all of us go to the battlefield and join battle with the strength, the certitude of victory, the spirit of initiative and the offensive élan that belong to those possessed of both justice and strength. In our era, justice and strength are closely bound together and decide the course of history and the destiny of man.

The spring of victory is seething in our hearts, from which it will diffuse into life.

### NORTH VIETNAM

- 8 U.S. Aircraft Downed in One Day (Feb. 4).
- 4 U.S. Planes and a War Vessel Set Afire in Quang Binh Province (Feb. 6).

TOTAL NUMBER OF U.S. AIRCRAFT DOWNED UP TO FEB. 6

**1,682**

### SOUTH VIETNAM

- Between Feb. 3 and 7, 1967, the L.A.F. Delivered Staggering Blows at:

— The Big Ammunition Depot in Long Binh (near Saigon) Which Was Still Burning 30 Hours After the Attack (the 4th since Oct. 1966).

— U.S. Airfields and Bases at Tra Cu, Tra Noc, Binh Thuy (Mekong Delta), Bien Hoa (North of Saigon), English Base (North of Qui Nhon).

- Bitter Failure of Operation, GADSDEN in Tay Ninh:

**5 Enemy Companies Put Out of Action: 22 Armoured Cars and Many Aircraft Destroyed.**

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THE third shop of the May 19 power plant was one of the places the hardest hit by U.S. aircraft in the years 1965-66. Sometimes it was attacked to times in the day and 4 times at night. On one occasion, it was raided 27 times in three days running, receiving nearly 470 bombs.

In mid-1965, for two days running, hundreds of U.S. aircraft furiously attacked

## THOSE WHO DEFEAT THE YANKS

the current started flowing again, saving 20,000 drought-stricken hectares of ricefields in the province.

But hardly had the machines started humming when again the American air pirates came. On one occasion, they raided the plant 15

his comrades realize that he had been wounded. Thanks to his courage, his buried workers were saved.

For seven days running, the enemy attacked. Missiles were used on the last day, which knocked important equipment out of commission.

The workshop premises had been severely damaged. So had been civilian dwellings all around. The people had suffered casualties. In face of this situation, this question was raised: should the workshop be moved away? It would be very difficult to carry out repair work under enemy bombings. But electricity was needed! Tens of thousands of hectares of ricefields were hit by drought and the pumps had to be kept working!

Finally both the managers and the workers agreed that the workshop should remain where it was, and that the equipment should be put back in order. The reason was obvious enough: it would take a long time to move it to another side, where the workshop could be attacked! It was judged best to stick to the general line: when the enemy comes, one fights him; when he has been beaten off, one resumes production work; anything he damages, one repairs.

An emulation drive was launched, in which the workers pledged themselves to emulate the fighters on the heroic island of Con Co. A shock brigade composed of 20 strong and courageous young men was set up. The first thing it did was to build a 200 metre cable line in an open area, under repeated enemy air strikes. The job was finished in 7 days, 8 days ahead of schedule. Nguyen Ngoc Bich, the Labour Youth cell secretary, worked at a height of 12 metres, his safety belt hooked to an iron ring, a most dangerous position particularly when enemy planes turned up. Le Kim Hong spent his whole day working, going home only at 8 in the evening. Turning to account his experience in previous repair work, he assembled a new machine out of parts of damaged ones. He also rigged up a new control panel, thanks to which only two workers now had to be in an elevated place, whereas formerly 12 were needed. Owing to the worker's energetic efforts and initiative, within 24 days the workshop was back in working order, 16 days ahead of schedule. The current again flowed, serving production and fighting the ricefields got as much water as they needed.

During the last two years, skilled personnel have been trained on the spot: 100 leaders, 20 production team leaders, 2 deputy managers. Many workers now can attend

to more than one job and replace their comrades whenever needed. The cultural level of the workers has been raised: complementary classes have been opened from the 4th to the 10th form.

Enemy bombings have never succeeded in disrupting the life of the workers: the workshop wall paper appears regularly, and the table tennis teams are active during parts of damaged ones. He also rigged up a new control panel, thanks to which only two workers now had to be in an elevated place, whereas formerly 12 were needed. Owing to the worker's energetic efforts and initiative, within 24 days the workshop was back in working order, 16 days ahead of schedule. The current again flowed, serving production and fighting the ricefields got as much water as they needed.

Together with army units and the local militia, the workers of the third workshop of the May 19 power plant in the evening. Turning to account his experience in previous repair work, he assembled a new machine out of parts of damaged ones. He also rigged up a new control panel, thanks to which only two workers now had to be in an elevated place, whereas formerly 12 were needed. Owing to the worker's energetic efforts and initiative, within 24 days the workshop was back in working order, 16 days ahead of schedule. The current again flowed, serving production and fighting the ricefields got as much water as they needed.

## THE EVER-FLOWING CURRENT

the workshop, but the workers stood by their machines, up to the moment when the latter were damaged. Following these two days of attacks, two divisions of the workshop had to interrupt production temporarily.

But immediately, all the workers backed down to repair work.

For 20 days, under repeated bombings and with only scanty means at their disposal, they worked hard, and 19 days ahead of schedule,

## ON THE PRODUCTION FRONT

FROM Jan. 15 to 25, 1967, 20,000 hectares were under winter-spring crop every day in North Vietnam. To date, the provinces have finished the transplanting and are shifting over to the preparation of the spring crop. In other provinces, this transplantation will be completed before the Lunar New Year's Day (Feb. 9, 1967).

In 1966, 23 million trees were planted in Thanh Hoa province; 3 million rubber trees and 100,000 banana trees and 100,000 banana trees were planted (the 17,000 banana trees were equal to the total planted in the past 4 years).

In 1966, 270 million trees of various kinds were planted in the North. Afforestation for protection against wind, sand and water was in the main completed on a 1,000 km long area; 100,000 hectares of bare hills have been covered with vegetation.

In 1966, in Hung Yen province, fish was reared in 4,280 hectares of ricefields, in rivers and 3,000 hectares of ponds. To date it has been having a fairly good catch of ricefish, 300 tons, (possibly running up to 3,000 tons which represents an increase of 300 tons over 1965).

HAPHONG has fulfilled the January 1967 salt production plan 3 days ahead of schedule. Many salt co-operatives produced

## Here and There in the DRV

RECENTLY the D.R.V. Physical Culture and Sports Department called a meeting to review the sports movement in 1966 and outline directives of the movement for 1967.

In 1966, 90 per cent of centrally-run light industry enterprises fulfilled the yearly plan; some recorded an increase up to 15 per cent. In January 1967, the production plans of many central industrial enterprises have been increased from 70 to 90 per cent and the locally-run enterprises increased from 5.5 to 30 per cent.

In the first 16 days of January 1967 an amount of 15,000 tons of rice was the highest monthly production in 1966.

In 1966 the Hydraulic Development Department of Hanoi municipality handled 3 times as many jobs as in 1965. 126 hydraulic projects were built in time. With regard to small hydraulic works, a movement to build ricefield terraces and ricefield sector dikes was stepped up and 60 per cent of ricefields were consequently irrigated or drained. In 1966

in order to serve the development of local industries, prospecting Team N-20 has discovered in the midland region many important deposits of coal, kaolin, limestone which will make it possible for the area to develop engineering and the production of lime, bricks and chinaware, etc.

OVER the past three years, especially in 1966, the Chemical Research Institute of the Heavy Industry Ministry has completed the most effective and the greatest volume of work since the restoration of peace in 1954.

It conducted experimental research on 8 subjects, put 9 into experimental production and applied 8 to serial production.

AFTER one year, the "three responsibilities" supplementary schools for workers, peasants and youth in 17 provinces and cities

Rice transplanting is in full swing.

PHOTO: Ai Dai Xuan co-operative, Hai Duong province.

The U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam has exceeded by far the Korean war in scale and intensity and in some respects has surpassed any previous war in world history. The U.S. aggressors have been using the most barbarous methods, from the policy of "strategic bombing" to the ever wider use of fragmentation, napalm and phosphorus bombs as well as of noxious chemicals and war gases.

However, our compatriots in the South, boiling with indignation and courage, are firmly holding the initiative in action and maintaining their positions. They are launching a counter-offensive, have been rushing forward millions as one man and are performing in the countryside.

"Resist U.S. Aggression for National Salvation" plans of the U.S. aggressors is held by various nationalities in Tuyen Quang province. Over 100 patriotic recited poems, sang, played music and performed plays, many of them performing in minority languages.

THE book distribution service in Thanh Hoa province has expanded its network to agricultural co-ops and production teams. Over 90% of co-ops and 90% of production teams are provided with the Nuan Dan, organ of the Vietnam Workers' Party, Thanh Hoa.

For the past two years, the South Vietnam army forces and people have put out of action 600,000 enemy troops including 130,000 U.S. aggressors. They have completely wiped out 100 enemy battalions, downed or destroyed 3,497 aircraft, 5,560 military vehicles including 1,606

THE new splendid victories of the South Vietnamese Liberation Army and people have added glorious pages to the history of the classes' struggle of the heroic South Vietnam against the U.S. imperialist aggression. Overcoming innumerable hardships and making untold sacrifices, the South Vietnamese people have been waging a relentless struggle for more than 12 years now and have recorded very great victories by outwitting the U.S. aggressors in three bouts of strategic significance: foiling their plan to realize a neo-colonial policy through the Ngo Dinh Diem dictatorial regime, defeating their "special war" and winning initial successes against their local war.

The earth-shaking fight of the South Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression for national liberation has been expressing a clearer expression to their heroism especially since the U.S. aggressors have been waging their "special war", had to commit American expeditionary troops to the war in South Vietnam. The stubborn U.S. aggressors have not ceased to send additional troops and material to South Vietnam while systematically escalating their war of destruction against North Vietnam.

The American expeditionary corps has run from a few scores of thousands to more than 400,000, the number of aircraft has doubled, that of cannons and armoured vehicles has tripled, and the quantity of bombs and ammunition has increased manifold. They have increased 70 per cent of their standing ground force, 60 per cent their tactical air force, part of their B-52 strategic bombers and 40 per cent of their navy, and set up a huge war machine.

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## THE U.S. is Master of the Situation in South Vietnam

Reality has proved that the National Front for Liberation is master of the situation in South Vietnam. The U.S. aggressors are very stubborn and stupid. They have suffered heavy failures, but still persist in the intensification and expansion of their aggressive war. They refuse to recognize the N.F.L. though it is the leader of the South Vietnamese people, namely independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, reunification of the Fatherland and the safeguard of our own efforts.

In an interview granted to the Liberation Press Agency on January 30, Mr. Huynh Tan Phat stated: "With regard to South Vietnam, our resolute demand that the United States stop its war of aggression, withdraw all its troops and weapons and those of its satellites, dismantle its military bases, respect the national rights of the South Vietnamese people, namely independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, reunification of the Fatherland and the safeguard of our own efforts."

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## N.F.L. VICE-PRESIDENT HUYNH TAN PHAT'S STATEMENT ON NGUYEN DUU TRINH'S ANSWERS TO JOURNALIST W. BURCHETT

ON January 30, 1967, Huynh Tan Phat, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, granted an interview to a journalist W. Burchett on problems in which public opinion in Vietnam and the world is interested.

After condemning Washington and Saigon puppet authorities' objection to the Front's order for suspension of military attacks on the occasion of the Lunar New Year Festival, Mr. Huynh Tan Phat stated his opinion on the reply of the D.R.V. Foreign Minister Nguyen Duu Trinh to journalist W. Burchett on January 29, 1967, who energetically condemns the U.S. imperialists' aggression in both South and North Vietnam. On U.S. "escalation" in the D.R.V., Mr. Phat said:

"The bombing and strafing of North Vietnam by the U.S. aggressors is a direct and open violation of the sovereignty and independence of the D.R.V., serious and gross international crimes against the people of this country throughout the progressive mankind."

The Vietnamese people are one, Vietnam is one. The heart grieves when the finger is cut. The crimes of the U.S. imperialists against our high and noble people in the North have aroused profound indignation among the people of the South and despised their hatred for the U.S. aggressors. The South Vietnamese people together with their northern compatriots are still more determined to fight and win the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists and acts of the U.S. imperialists so as to fulfil their sacred task: liberate South Vietnam, defend North Vietnam, and achieve eventual reunification of the Fatherland."

The South Vietnamese people resolutely demand that the U.S. Government stop at once and unconditionally its war of aggression, withdraw all its troops and all other acts of war against the D.R.V. So long as the U.S. aggressors continue to take raids on North Vietnam, the South Vietnamese armed forces will intensify their fight and inflict severe punishment on them to avenge their kin and kin in the North."

On the statement of D.R.V. Foreign Minister Nguyen Duu Trinh, Mr. Phat said: "The answer given by D.R.V. Foreign Minister Nguyen Duu Trinh highlighted the great victories of the South Vietnamese people in both parts of the country, and the heavy burden of the U.S. imperialists' aggression against the South Vietnamese people. Mr. Nguyen Duu Trinh has stressed the basic position and firm support of the North Vietnamese people for their South Vietnamese kin and kin. The position and attitude of the Government of the D.R.V. is very clear and shows justice."

The South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation fully approves and supports this correct position and unwavering attitude, since it conforms to the urgent and legitimate demands of the Vietnamese people as a whole. We are firmly convinced that it will enjoy the sympathy and warm support of the South Vietnamese people throughout the world, including the progressive people of the South and the Vietnamese people in general."

Mr. Huynh Tan Phat then brought into the fore the N.F.L. position on the return of the South Vietnamese problem:

"With regard to South Vietnam, our resolute demand that the United States stop its war of aggression, withdraw all its troops and weapons and those of its satellites, dismantle

by ourselves. It must recognize the Front as the only genuine representative of the people of South Vietnam."

The North Vietnamese people warmly support the above line of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation. The war in South Vietnam was provoked by the U.S. and the South Vietnamese people and leave the Vietnamese people to settle their internal affairs. This is self-evident. The U.S. must recognize the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation as the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. This is also a matter of course. World public opinion has long recognized these transparent realities. If the U.S. persists in its stubborn aggressive war, it will only bring about the final defeat of the South Vietnamese people, as pointed out by Mr. Huynh Tan Phat, united front leader of the South Vietnamese people, who has led the glorious national salvation banner of the Front, will fight to the end for the liberation of the Fatherland, until they have recovered their sacred fundamental national rights."

its military bases, respect the national rights of the South Vietnamese people, namely independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, reunification of the Fatherland and settlement of their internal affairs. This is self-evident. The U.S. must recognize the Front as the only genuine representative of the people of South Vietnam."

"Reality has proved that though the U.S. imperialists deliberately oppose and deny the resistance war for national salvation of the South Vietnamese people and refuse to recognize the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, our people have not only developed powerfully and have been recognized by the whole world, but also have won a just fight and a great contribution to the struggle for freedom and peace in the world. The more the U.S. aggressors increase their troops and intensify the war, the more they will be condemned and opposed by the American people and the progressive people of all countries in the world."

"The struggle waged by the Vietnamese people from South to the North is a just struggle for self-defence and conform to all international law. The four points of the D.R.V. and the position of the Vietnamese people as a whole are fully embodied in its statement of March 22, 1965, which embodies the aspirations and fundamental rights of the Vietnamese people throughout the world, including the progressive people of the South and the Vietnamese people in general."

"The people of South Vietnam, united millions as one man under the glorious banner of the United South Vietnamese National Front, will fight to the end for their sacred fundamental national rights."





## COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF MANY PUPPET REGULAR UNITS

SINCE the beginning of this year, along with their resounding victories over American troops and the Jung Hymercenary forces in Quang Ngai (Jan. 10), Da Nang (Jan. 14 and 26), Pleiku (Jan. 7-10) and Thu Dau Mot (following Operation Cedar Falls between Jan. 2 and 26), the South Vietnam armed forces and people have also administered successive and powerful blows to puppet troops on all battlefields.

In the first 20 days of January alone, apart from separate battles of attrition and annihilation, according to preliminary statistics, the L.A.F. completely wiped out 16 platoons, 4 companies, 3 battalions and 1 armoured sub-regiment of the Saigon army.

Most of these successes could be ascribed to the regional forces and guerrillas and were achieved in the plain of Central Trung Bui and in the Mekong Delta, where the U.S. imperialists and their stooges were gearing their "pacification program" with the design to regroup the population into concentration camps. In the last one year or more, the collapsing and disintegrating puppet army did not dare confront the L.A.F. any longer. As a result, American troops have been thrown in en masse to parry the blows for the puppet troops. And to replace them in dealing with the L.A.F. in an effort to put into practice their much advertised "search and destroy" tactics. Thus, the U.S. imperialists have been compelled to assign the puppet troops an auxiliary role, or a house mother's task. At the same time, the puppet troops have been re-trained to handle a major part of the tasks on the second front, i.e. the "pacification program", in the hope of grappling with the regional forces and guerrillas. But it is crystal clear that even puppet regulars now find it beyond their power to contend with the regional forces and guerrillas already mature and battle seasoned. Apart from attacking the puppet troops engaged in "house watching" and in clearing roads for the Americans, and from setting up encircling belts for sniping, ambushes and other small scale actions, the regional forces and guerrillas now take the initiative in seeking out the puppet troops to wipe them out, and have already been able to destroy whole units (from platoon-

size to battalion-size) both regional and regular. The regional L.A.F. have in fact become capable of dealing powerful blows at the puppet troops, the dilapidated prop of the U.S. aggressors.

To wipe out whole units of puppet troops, the regional forces and guerrillas have devised many ingenious tactics. Besides storming enemy posts to intercept reinforcements as in the successful battle of Binh Thuan on Jan. 7 in which they raided the puppet base at Tuy Phong (wiping out 1 company of security forces and routed 4 platoons of psychological war cadres) and at the same time beat off enemy reinforcements coming from Hoa Da (inflicting serious losses on another company), the regional forces and guerrillas, in close co-ordination, also mounted powerful surprise attacks on the enemy encampments and military sub-sectors, including areas where American troops provide protection for puppet units under direct U.S. command. Those were the actions against the Thu



Thua military sub-sector in Tan An with the complete destruction of the Panther Shiv Company on Jan. 14, and against the position of Armoured Regiment 38 and an infantry unit of Regiment 44, 23rd Division on Highway 8 between Phan Thiet and Ma Lam in Binh Thuan on Jan. 18 (destroying 12 M.11's and 40 machine guns). Most remarkable was the fact that these surprise attacks took place in a lightning fashion and were crowned with splendid success. Many battles ended in complete victory after only 20 minutes' fighting, such as the wiping out of Armoured Regiment 38 and the destruction of Battalion 2, Regiment 46 of Division 25 in the Can Gio military sub-sector, Cholon province, on Jan. 15 (see V.N.C. N-95).

Cu Chi guerrillas  
(South Vietnam)

(Continued page 7)

ACCORDING to Western reports, the L.A.F. at 2 a. m. on Feb. 4 attacked for the 4th time the big U.S. logistical base in Long Binh, Bien Hoa province.

The officers of this 1,200-hectare base made known that the L.A.F. cut off many barbed wire entanglements and infiltrated into the base to destroy the storages.

The first explosion took place at 3:15 hours (Saigon time), projecting 105 and 157mm shells and smaller bullets on the storages, causing successive blasts. The second explosion occurred at 5 hours, the third at 9 (Saigon time).

According to Reuters, 50 storages 100 yards wide by 150 yards long were destroyed and the explosions shook the window panes in Saigon, 13 miles to the southwest, causing big fires lasting 10 hours.

According to AP, 14 hours after the first explosion, the bomb experts of the U.S. army did not dare to come to the scene and 30 hours after, the fire was still raging in a number of places.

The logistical officers at the Long Binh base admitted that the losses incurred surpassed by far those of the previous three attacks, which took place on October 28, November 17 and December 9, 1966, during which 8 storages containing 354,717 tons of bombs, rockets and 150, 155 and 203mm cannon shells and 3,575 cases of explosives were destroyed, 11 military vehicles destroyed or heavily damaged and 350 GI's wiped out.

A week earlier, the L.A.F. in Bien Hoa intercepted a military convoy transporting one battalion of puppet troops. The attack took place near Xuan Loc district capital about 60km

## L.A.F. Win Repeated Victories Around Saigon and Da Nang:

— 4th attack on U.S. big logistical base in Long Binh (on Feb. 4 night) 21km from Saigon.

— A convoy of one battalion of puppet troops attacked on Jan. 29 near Xuan-Loc, 60km east northeast of Saigon: 186 GI's killed or wounded between Jan. 21 and 24.

— 4 companies of U.S. marines decimated south of Da Nang (Jan. 29).

east northeast of Saigon. The enemy admitted that two vehicles were destroyed and many puppet troops killed or wounded.

Within four days ending Jan. 24, the L.A.F. and regional forces in the same district intercepted the U.S. troops on a looting operation, killing 386 enemies, wounding many others, destroying 3 tanks and armoured cars and seizing a large quantity of ammunition and military equipment.

ACCORDING to Western reports, the L.A.F. on Jan. 29 intercepted and heavily depleted 4 companies of U.S. marines south of Da Nang near the site the L.A.F. on Jan. 26 had wiped out almost completely one battalion of U.S. marines on the bank of the Thu Bon river, 22km southwest of Da Nang.

It was in this area that the L.A.F. razed to the ground a position 6km south southeast of Da Nang, on Jan. 14 night, wiping out

70 U.S. Marines 25km south of Da Nang, on Jan. 14.

ATTACK ON PHU BAI AIRFIELD, THUA THIEN PROVINCE ON JAN. 19 NIGHT

ACCORDING to L.P.A., the L.A.F. on Jan. 19 night hammered at Phu Bai airfield, and the G.P. of U.S. 3rd Marine Division at the airfield: 120 U.S. troops were killed, including many officers; one 155 mm cannon was destroyed, a number of aircraft damaged and 2 houses and 50 tents set afire.

ONE COMPANY AND ONE PLATOON OF PUPPET TROOPS IN MY THO PROVINCE NEATLY WIPED OUT

ACCORDING to L.P.A., the LAF on Jan. 29 neatly wiped out one civil guard company engaged in a raiding operation and put out of action a platoon in Cai Lay district, My Tho province.

## L.P.A. REPORTS:

ATTACK on the U.S. base in Pleiku on Jan. 6: the L.A.F. destroyed 92 aircraft of various types, killed 280 enemy troops most of them U.S. airmen and technicians, burnt 8 million litres of petrol, destroyed 1,000 tons of ammunition, 13 military vehicles and 1 armoured car.

BATTLE of An Dien, Quang Ngai province, on Jan. 10: the L.A.F. wiped out 2 companies of Pak Jung Hi mercenaries, decimated another company, (238 enemies were killed) and shot down 2 helicopters.

OPERATION Thayer 2 fought off on Dec. 1, 1966 in Binh Dinh province: the L.A.F. wiped out neatly one enemy battalion and 2 companies and decimated another company: 720 GI's were killed and 2 choppers brought down.

## IN THE MEKONG DELTA

## LOCAL L.A.F. AND GUERRILLAS' BRILLIANT VICTORY IN CAI DUOC

CAI DUOC post in Giong Rieng district, 35km north-west of Rach Gia town, was an important post on the road linking 3 military centres: Vi Thanh, Giong Rieng and Rach Gia town.

At 0.30 hour on October 17, 1966, it was overrun by the local L.A.F. who killed and wounded a puppet company and seized all the weaponry and military equipment. The attack was so sudden that

the garrisons nearby could not come to rescue Cai Duoc. A puppet company sent to recapture the post was wiped out in 30 minutes.

On October 18 at noon, a ranger company of Battalion 42, District 42, Division 21, heliported by 3 helicopters took advantage of a heavy rain and landed at 3km south of Cai Duoc post within the shooting range of 12 Liberation fighters.

While the puppet troops were busy getting out of the helicopters, they were assailed by a thick fire. At the cry "forward" the 12 fighters rushed on for a hand-to-hand fight; they wiped out the puppet company in 15 minutes, destroyed 15 choppers, shot down 2 choppers and damaged 3 others.

(Continued page 7)